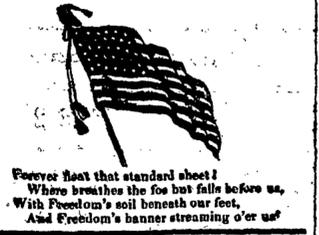


VILLAGE RECORD

WAYNESBORO

Friday, April 17 1863.



Public Meeting.—We have been requested by a number of prominent citizens to announce that a meeting will be held at Kurtz's Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a UNION LEAGUE. Loyal citizens of the Borough and Township, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to attend.

New Goods.—J. W. MILLER has just received his first supply of new Spring and Summer Goods. Ladies and others are invited to call and examine his stock.

Public Sale.—We direct attention to the sale of personal property advertised in another column by Mr. JOHN HARBAUGH, administrator of H. Jacobs, dec'd.

Army Correspondence.—An interesting letter will be found in to-day's paper from our ever welcome Army correspondent, "W. T. B." As usual, he deals some pretty heavy blows at the dastardly Rebels and sneaking, cowardly "copperheads" of the North. Read the article.

Plants.—In another column we publish a couple of essays upon the culture of Tobacco and Sweet Potatoes, a perusal of which will doubtless prove beneficial to those about to engage in the cultivation of these plants. A subscriber furnished us with the articles which he abridged from a late agricultural work.

Persons wanting the above mentioned plants are referred to the advertisement of Mr. GOOD in another column, who has made arrangements to supply the public with these and other varieties of plants.

A Copperhead's Corns Pinched.—The copperhead organ, of this county, the *Valley Spirit*, this week devotes almost a column of slang to Capt. Barnitz, our New Bernes correspondent. It appears that the *Transcript* recently published a letter from the Capt. in which he expressed the wish that disloyal men North might be "strung up to the telegraph poles along the railroad." This had the effect to raise the ire of the *Spirit* man, and hence his abuse of the Captain. The editor says the Captain is a "blatant abolitionist," and "wrote dirty, contemptible articles in the *Village Record*, assailing and vilifying many of the oldest and most highly respected inhabitants of that vicinity." This is one of the many lies which the article in question contains. Captain Barnitz at no time assailed through our columns any person or persons, except "copperheads," like the editor of the *Spirit*—men who cheer for Jeff. Davis, declare that they are ready to shoulder their guns to fight against the government, swear that Jeff. Davis is a better Union man than President Lincoln, that Jeff. Davis' constitution is "shut the same" as ours, that our government is a "tam tyrannical government and ought to be broken up," and who have in various other ways given the most convincing evidence of disloyalty. These therefore are the parties whom the "copperhead" editor terms "most highly respected inhabitants."

The Time to Advertise.—Now that many business changes have taken place, it is important that merchants, dealers, mechanics, and all having anything to sell, should let the public know where they are and how they are prepared to accommodate their customers. Those who have moved or made other changes in their business, should, of course, make those changes known; while those who have not should let their old customers know that the changes of April have brought no change with them, and that their customers can still find them at the old stand. That advertising always pays the advertiser is a truth so well established that no business man of common sagacity will pretend seriously for a moment to doubt.

A New Order.—A new order it appears has turned up in Berks county, called "the Berks county Barn Association." The order is similar to that of "the Knights of the Golden Circle," the members all being "copperheads."

Snake About.—The man with the "copperhead" on his coat and "brick" in his hat was about again on Tuesday.

Archbishop Kendrick has issued an order directing that the day recommended by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation and prayer, be observed in all the Catholic churches.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.—A few days since several persons were arrested in Berks county by U. S. Marshals, for belonging to the treacherous oath-bound secret order of the Knights of the Golden Circle. One of them, Philip Huber, had the documents of the order in his possession, containing all their oaths, ceremonies, &c., and was the head man in organizing lodges. When the knights of the village where the lodge was located heard of the arrests, they assembled to the number of three hundred, and marched to Reading to rescue their companions. Huber and his associates under arrest were taken to Philadelphia and lodged in prison. They were committed in default of bail for a hearing.

Execution of Smith.—Erederick Smith, for the murder of Agnes Tracy, was executed at Hagerstown on Friday last, at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock. We learn that an immense crowd of spectators were present to witness the execution. Upon the stand the murdered appeared quite penitent, shedding tears freely.

Taxing the "Exempts."—The Legislature of this State has a bill before it taxing those who claimed exemption from the late draft because of religious scruples, \$300 each. The constitution of the State requires that persons exempted from draft on the ground of conscientious scruples shall pay to the State a pecuniary equivalent for military services.

The Northern Women Can Pay the National Debt in Ten Years.—In a speech at Manchester, New Hampshire, the other day the Hon. Wm. A. Howard, in alluding to our national debt, and the products of our dairy, set down in the census at \$125,000,000 a year, remarked that in ten years our women can clear this debt out!

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BERNES, N. C. }
March, 26, 1863. }

"Good news from Home!"—The Union is safe!—Copperheads played out!—Things here away.

Like the tocsin-peal of victory, the news of the resurrection of Northern patriots, broke upon us a few days ago; and oh, the enthusiasm that burst out in every camp! every face beamed with gladness, every heart was lightened of its despairing weight; no victory, however great and splendid, even to the taking of Richmond, could have occasioned such universal joy and mutual good feeling among the patriot soldiers. Here and there, to be sure, some sneaking whelp, having foisted himself upon the government, in order to have the opportunity of breeding discontent among the soldiers, but more especially to get his rations, would skulk along, with hang-dog look and sullen mien, discovering his vicious heart and traitorous feelings; but generally there was joy, open beaming joy, and from ten thousand hearts went up a thankful prayer for the final avenging of the Patriots so long dormant, or who had been looking on with a morbid indifference, while the fabric of the Union was shaking on its foundation, and almost ready to totter to ruins. Since Beauregard's proclamation exhorting his hosts to call all Union men abolitionists, his allies in the North, seeing that thus they could deceive the masses and array them against the government, spreading discontent and sewing disaffection, broadcast, took up the cry, and every true patriot, every one who dared to raise his voice in behalf of the government, every one who favored the vigorous prosecution of the war, the confiscation of Rebel property or the subjugation of the Rebels, the only means of crushing the Rebellion, was trumpeted forth an abolitionist, and ex-ecrated as an enemy to liberty. Indeed, so utterly blinded were many of their followers, so utterly and hellishly deceived and betrayed and belied, that they would have seen our armies annihilated, and rejoiced; and would have thrown their garments in the way, for that arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis to ride over in his triumphal entry to our Capitol!

But thank God, the film has fallen from their eyes, in good time, the bubble of black corruption has burst, and clearer, brighter skies glow around us, and it is not wonderful, that men of substance, self-deluded, tarried so long upon the mine, that threatened every day to explode and engulf them and their all in an abyss so deep that all the energies of posterity for ten centuries could not resurrect them! We do not realize the terrors and calamities that Aarchy spreads, when a nation falls under her rule; neither can we appreciate the difficulties attendant upon the organizations of new institutions, else these hell-begotten miscreants who are plotting the destruction of this fabric of liberty established and defended by our illustrious forefathers, would now be hauging from tree tops, objects for the execration and loathing of patriots all over the civilized world!

Let the fires of Liberty, re-ankinded, be kept steadily burning; let that patriotic association, the Union League, be established in every city, town and township, throughout the North, gathering together men of every name and party, where sentiments fresh from the fountains of truth and loyalty may be interchanged, and, where, like Marius, they may renew their oaths of allegiance, and swear to live or die for their country. Then may the traitor-demons howl and plot, and lie and hiss, as they see their hopes of agrarianism, dissolution and anarchy scattered to the winds; the army of the Union, inspired, encouraged, increased, jubilant, will march on from victory to victory, annihilate the last stronghold of Rebellion, and show to the world that a Republic has within itself a self-sustaining power, that princes were not born to rule and nations only to obey.

Last night our pickets were again driven in; our brave boys dashed off after the Rebels; but, inasmuch as we have heard no firing, we presume they have vanquished as usual. There are about 3000 contrabands here, working on the R. R.—cutting wood for the government; and raising a regiment. Schools are established for the youth, and it is surprising to see the avidity and ease with which they study and learn; how their eyes

glitter with every new discovery, with what satisfaction they enter the school-room, how attentive, as if they feared they might miss something, it makes one feel humbled to see the efforts these youth put forth to attain knowledge, and it is a grand omen for the amelioration of the race. As soldiers, they evince the same traits, attentive, active quick to learn, ambitious, and above all courageous; and I will guarantee when put upon the field they will surprise even the cowardly copperheads! The Union is safe! The Rebellion will be crushed in six months! and these wretched people, fierce under the stings of recent goods, will dash down before them the nabobs, who would have kept them in eternal bondage, ignorance and degradation, for their own gratification, to administer to their own selfish wants. What a fearful retribution will be visited upon these traitors who, like Satan, dissatisfied with prosperity, with a government the most benignant ever known, with civil immunities and privileges, unknown to the people of other nations, and with an enslaved race to produce the necessities of life, to jump at their bidding, to fan them while they sleep and tremble when they wake,—who thus favored, thus pampered, attempted at one fell blow, to dash down the government, and establish one, exclusive as China, proscriptive as Spain, with nigger heads for foundation—stone, pillar and dome!

Our regiment the 158th, is in high good spirits and health, though deploring the absence of our gallant Col. D. B. McKIMBER, who on the night of our search for the Rebels, near White Oak river, while riding through the forest broke the shank of his right ankle; his horse having gotten his leg into a post-hole, and fallen upon him.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

This crop is just now attracting much attention; it may be interesting to the readers of the *Record*, to have some practical knowledge of its treatment, as well as instruction of its cultivation; to make it a profitable crop to those who design to engage in its cultivation. Plants should be started in a seed or hot bed, (or obtained at the proper season from those who engage in propagating plants.) The plants should be transplanted as soon as the ground becomes warm, and all danger of frost is over. To prepare the land, the manure should be applied as soon as the ground is dry enough to plow; the ground should be well manured under all circumstances. Mark the land three and a half feet apart; make hills by drawing a few hoes-full of dirt, and press it with the hoe. In taking the plants from the bed, take care to keep the roots wet, unless the ground is quite damp; put a pint of water on each hill, half an hour before planting; make a hole, put in the root, and press the dirt close to it, all the way to the lower end. If any of the plants do not live set another. Unless the earth is wet, or at least moist, water the plant soon after setting as much as may be necessary. In about a week cultivate and hoe. In ten or fifteen days repeat the operation, and continue to cultivate so as to keep the weeds down. You will have to cultivate it as you do corn; and suck it often to prevent it from going to seed and throw the sap into the leaf. In order to prevent the mischief and damage of the worms, and remove the suckers, it will be necessary to go through the tobacco patch every morning, or as often as can be conveniently done.

SWEET POTATO CULTIVATION.

As this delicious root is also attracting much attention, from the fact of its scarcity and the high price it commands for the last few years, which in fact, can just as well, and as profitably, be cultivated in this latitude as tobacco, which has been tested by actual experiment. Plants must be propagated from roots in seed, or hotbeds, same as tobacco. Transplanting should be done when the ground is sufficiently warm and the danger of frosts over, from the tenth of May to the twentieth of June. Persons desirous to cultivate only for family use, should (to save trouble and expense,) obtain their plants from reputed propagators.

Select rolling ground mellow and warm (not sandy soil or barren knolls.) The soil should be well pulverized. Throw two heavy furrows together forming a ridge; three and a half feet apart from centre to centre, is the proper distance. In gardens the ridges may be made with a hoe. Gardens for certain reasons are not adapted to the cultivation of this crop. Never work the soil when it is very wet. When transplanting keep the roots moist and the tops shaded until planted. If you have not many to plant, choose the afternoon or evening for planting. Set the plants fifteen inches apart in the ridges. About ten days after planting commence stirring the ground to prevent the growth of weeds. Hoe often enough to keep the weeds down. Be careful not to strike with sharp hoes so near the plants as to cut off the young potatoes. When the vines commence running, take a single shovel plow and cut down the sides of the ridges some, and follow with same to replace it. Do not cover the vines with soil. Do not suffer the vines to grow fast to the soil; which they naturally will do, but rather throw them on top of the ridges on each other. Dig for immediate use at any time when they are large enough. Dig the crop when the leaves are first nipped with frost. By the above method of culture and practical knowledge two hundred and two hundred and fifty bushels per acre have been realized.

To Persons Visiting the Army.
HARRISBURG, April 13.—As persons from all quarters of the State and country are daily leaving home for the purpose of visiting the Army of the Potomac, it is important that they be made acquainted with the fact that passes within the line are granted at Washington to civilians only in cases of extreme necessity. They cannot be procured for committees in charge of hospital stores, or persons going on business or pleasure, or to receive the bodies of soldiers buried south of Washington. Up to the present time, passes have always been allowed to those going to visit sick and wounded relations; but they should bring with them vouchers proving their loyalty, and evidence that the soldier to be visited is in such a condition as to require their attention. A general diffusion of this information would save considerable trouble, time, and expense to many.

Department of North Carolina.

Critical Position of Gen. Foster.

He will have to Surrender—Rebels in the Rear and Marching in Numbers—Our Guns Boats Useless—Failure of Several Attempts to Reinforce Our Garrison at Washington, &c.

New York, April 13.—The steamer Dudley Buck arrived at this port, this morning, from Newbern on the 9th. She brings a report that it was expected that General Foster would have to surrender, from want of provisions.

The transport *Northerner*, left Newbern on the 7th, with eight hundred men of Spicola's brigade, to assist General Foster, by way of Tar river; but, meeting with a number of rebel batteries, she was forced to return. There was no one hurt on the trip. General Foster's forces, at Washington, consist of twelve hundred men.

On the 5th, a force of 8,000 men left Newbern by way of Neuse river, under General French, to reinforce Foster; but, meeting with a superior force of rebels, returned to Newbern, on which place the rebels were marching.

The condition of General Foster's forces was extremely critical, and their capture within a limited period was deemed nearly certain. Intelligence reaches us from the headquarters of General Palmer, commanding at Newbern, through an officer who arrived here in the Dudley Buck, that General Foster had provisions sufficient only for the use of his troops up to the 11th instant. The Dudley Buck left Newbern on the 9th, and touched at Fortress Monroe, where a rumor had been received that General Foster had surrendered. There was, however, no evidence, so far as was known, of the truth of this report.

Well-informed persons who arrived on the Dudley Buck deny the statement that the reinforcement of eight thousand troops which was sent to General Foster had returned to Newbern, though it was on its way to that place. A part of the baggage train and artillery had, it was reported, been extricably fixed in the mud, and could not be brought to Newbern even if the Federal forces should be able to make their way thither.

There was some doubt, however, in regard to their ability to escape the rebels. A remark of one of the officers at Newbern, just before the Dudley Buck put off, on Thursday evening, correctly indicated the state of affairs: "If our forces reaches us, we are safe; if not, we are gone."

The rebel forces between Washington and Newbern, (which doubtless, included the forces surrounding General Foster.) are reported at the headquarters in Newbern as follows: "Under Hill, twenty thousand men; under General Pettigrew, seven thousand men."

ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

Details of the Preliminary Engagements.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The steamer *Flambeau* arrived here this afternoon, with Lieutenant Commander Rhind as bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dupont to the Government.

The reports from the several commanders had not been received up to the time of the departure of the *Flambeau*—namely Wednesday night.

From other than official sources, it is ascertained that the vessels composing the fleet advanced upon Charleston on the 7th in the following order:

The *Weehawken*, Capt. John Rodgers; the *Paisani*, Capt. Drayton; the *Montauk*, Capt. Worden; the *Patuxent*, Capt. Ammen; the *Ironsides*, the flagship—Commander Turner, with Admiral Dupont and his staff on board. Next followed the *Catskill*, Cap. George Rodgers; *Nantucket*, Capt. Fairfax; *Nahant*, Capt. Downes; *Kookuk*, Capt. Rhind.

In this order they proceeded up the main channel, arriving within 1,700 yards of the main fort. The *Ironsides* became unmanageable, owing to the tide and narrowness of the channel, and she was, therefore, obliged to drop anchor to prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these circumstances, she signalled her consort to disregard her motions.

The remainder of the squadron continued on its course, and soon came within the range of the rebel fire from all points. The obstructions in the channel from Sumter to Fort Moultrie interfered with the progress of our ships. In consequence of this and the position of the *Ironsides* as above stated, the plan of operations for the battle was deranged and the space of manoeuvring being only from 500 to 1,000 yards, the vessels were obliged to prepare and at once engage the forts and the adjacent batteries.

The signal had been made for action at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, by the *Ironsides*, but the rebels had previously opened fire upon the leading vessels. The contest is represented as in the highest degree exciting, presenting a fearful scene of fire blenching from points on the water and the land, a continuous roar of cannon.

In the course of thirty minutes the *Keokuk* was in a sinking condition, and was obliged to withdraw from the fire, and seek an anchorage below the range of the enemy's fire. A few minutes afterward all the vessels withdrew, on a signal from the flagship, it being deemed impracticable to continue further hostilities. The *Keokuk* was within five hundred or six hundred yards of Sumter, and was completely riddled, being struck from all the batteries within range at least ninety times in thirty minutes. The shot was from rifled cannon of the heaviest calibre. Captain Rhind, her commander, received a contusion on the leg, from a flying fragment of his vessel, which only slightly lamed him. Twelve of the men were wounded, together with Acting Ensign Mackintosh, who had charge of one of the guns. The injuries are supposed to be fatal.

SABLE FURS.—Forty sets of fine Sable, comprising all grades, twenty-four sets of best city prices. UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, opposite Washington House.

LADIES FURS—MINK SABLE.—We have three sets of Fine Mink, Sable, three fine Mink Muffs. We offer them at lowest city prices. UPDEGRAFFS, Practical Hatters, opposite Washington House.

FALL OF 1862—HATS, CAPS, Coats, Umbrellas, Ladies Furs, Buffalo Robes, Gum Coats, Gum Blankets, Gum Leggins, Horse Blankets, Cotton, Woolen, and Buckskin Gloves, Portmanteaus, Purses and Pocket Books. We have the best second and cheapest stock of the above articles to be found in the country. UPDEGRAFFS, Practical Hatters, opposite Washington House.

LADIES FURS—RUSSIAN FITCH.—Six sets fine Russian Fitch, six fine Fitch Muffs, at lowest city prices. UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, opposite Washington House.

BUFFALO ROBES.—We have two bales of assorted Buffalo Robes, from the common to the fine. UPDEGRAFFS, Practical Hatters, opposite Washington House.

TAKE CARE OF THE SMALL NOTES.—We have the POSTAGE CURRENT CY POCKET BOOK. With one of these Books you can handle the new currency without loss. Also, a fine assortment of Purses, Pocket Books, Portmanteaus, &c., from a DIME up. UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, opposite Washington House.

THE ALTAR.
On the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Kester, Mr. JOHN C. CLARK and Miss ANNA LINN, all of York county Pa.

THE TOMB.
Near Fountain Dale, on the 27th ult., of Consumption, Mrs. ELIZA ANN SPAN-KLE, aged 37 years, 8 months and 12 days. The deceased leaves a husband and several small children to mourn her loss.

"Dearest mother thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel; But the hand that has bereft us, It can all our sorrows heal!"

Near this place, on the 24th ult., IDA, daughter of Jacob and Mary Stover, aged 5 years, 6 months and 14 days. "The grass withereth; the flower fadeth away; because the Spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it."

No more at school, no more at home—Her little feet, in and fro do roam; Low in the grave, motionless and still Her body lies—it is God's will.

Near this place, April 5th, Mr. JOSEPH NALL, aged 73 years. I love you well my children dear, I love you all with all my heart, I'd rather be with Christ than here, Farewell! we'll meet again.

In this place, April 12th, ANNA ELIZABETH, daughter of George and Rebecca Davis, aged 2 years, 7 months and 18 days.

MARKETS.
From the American of Tuesday.

FLOUR.—Sales reported on Change embraced 600 bbls Howard Street and Ohio Super for shipment at \$7, and 200 bbls Howard Street Extra to the trade, at \$7.75 per bbl. We quote rates as follows: Howard Street Super and Cut Extra at \$7; Shipping Extra do, at \$7.62 1/2; Retailing Extra do, at \$7.75; Family do, at \$8.75 @ 9.

GRAIN.—Sales embraced some 3,000 bushels common to choice white. Wheat at prices ranging from 180 @ 200 cts., and 3,500 bushels inferior to strictly prime red at 170 @ 176 cts. per bushel. Sales of 5,000 bushels white Corn at 94 @ 95 cts. for good and prime samples, and 3,000 bushels yellow do. at 95 @ 96 cts. per bushel. Sales of 3,500 bushels Pennsylvania and Maryland Oats at 90 @ 92 cts., weight, and 1,500 bushels very prime New York State on terms not made public. Pennsylvania Rye we quote at 108 @ 110 cts., and Maryland at 103 @ 106, cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover we quote at \$5.25 @ 5.75, Timothy at \$2 @ 2.50, and Flaxseed at \$3.50 @ 3.55 per bushel.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Jacobs, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Washington township, 4 miles south of Waynesboro', near Jacobs' Church, and one mile west of Antietam Junction,
On Friday, May 5th, 1863,
the following personal property, to wit: One fine FAMILY HORSE,
3 GOOD MILCH COWS, (one will be fresh by day of sale.) 1 good Buggy, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Wheelbarrow, 2 sets Harness, 1 set Breachbands, 1 fly-net, 3 saddles, (two riding and one side-saddle),
ONE SET OF BLACKSMITH TOOLS;
1 Sleigh, 1 wood saw, 10 augers, planes and chisels, 350 Lap Shingles, 10 Boards, Lath and Lumber, 1 large lot of old newspapers, 1 grindstone, 1 bag wagon, 13 bags, 5 cow chains, 12 shovels stock in the Waynesboro' Saving Fund Society, 1 share stock in the Waynesboro' and Maryland State Line Turnpike Company. Also HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE consisting of 3 Beds and Bedding, 1 Bureau, 2 Secretaries and Book Cases, 1 Corns cupboard, 3 Tables, (two dining and one breakfast) 2 Settees, 2 sets Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Marble-top Table, 1 Wash Stand, 1 wood box, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Chests, 1 Stink, 2 Doughttrays, 1 Churn, 2 Feather Beds, 3 meat vessels, 1 trout stand, 5 cider barrels, 1 copper and 1 iron kettle.

3 STOVES,
(two ten-plate and one cook) 4 sad irons, 1 smooth-bore gun; also 1 valuable LIBRARY consisting of 200 Volumes, 2 Maps, one of Franklin county and one of Washington county, Md.

205 BARRELS OF CORN,
233 bushels Rye, 120 bushels Wheat, 4 bushels Oats, 61 ACRES GRAIN IN THE GROUND, and many articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day when the terms will be made known by

JOHN HARBAUGH, Adm'r.

Ap 17—t.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.
An election will be held at the office of John Phillips, Esq., on Monday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to elect one President, six Managers, one Treasurer and one Secretary, for the Waynesboro' and Maryland State Line Turnpike Company.

By order of the Board,
(April 16—4) JOHN WALTER, Sec'y.